the four Sundays are marked out by the four great est estellities. Thus in the tenth menth, sundern thoma, we have the Sundays Calderon, Corneille, Mehère and Mozart, the fourth week being an exclusively musical one; and the minth, sundern industry contains Colombo, Vancausan, Watt and Montage on the Colombo, Vancausan, Watt and Montage. These aberrations do M. Gerste much tarm, but acono leadure nice d seepso—"no one is injured but by himself."

At a meeting of the Society

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, Lord Ashrers suggested the idea of collecting the Addresses freed on different public occasions by H. R. H. Priored on different public occasions by H. R. H. Prince Albert, and these speeches have just been published. Literary red-tapiats accept the collection "as a record in connection with the social and industrial, as well as educational and scientific history of England in the reign of Queen Victoria." Let it go so! Now the remotest posterity will not be deprived of the very words attered by the august and screnissimo Prince-Consort at the opening of the Metropolitan Cattle-Marthet, and our grandsons may read the sentences which fell from his fips on "The Third Celebration" of the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation "of the Jubilec of the Society for the Propagation
"of the Gospel in Percian Parts." Prince Albert
will henceforth be a great man for every true Enshishman—his dentist excepted. Napoleon I. said that no man was great in the eyes of his valet; and a dentist is certainly a much more important per-sonage. Now, the Surgeon-in-Ordinary to his Royal Highness, to whose care that essential portion of his Royal Highness's person is intrusted, tells all his fashionable customers that, one day, Prince Al-bert sent for him, because, like any common mortal bert sent for him, because, like any common mortal who has not enjoyed the good fortune of opening the metropolitan cattle-market, he suffered from a dreadful toothache. The operator looked at the ob-nexious piece of hene, and declared that nothing short of an extraction would prove of any use; to this the Prince objected, saying that the Queen would not allow it, since he had to accompany her Makesty to a party in the creator. He went, howwould not allow it, since he had to accompany her Majesty to a party in the evening. He went, however, to ask her, and came back with the declaration that the tooth should not be extracted. The dentist looked again and again, and thinking that, in his quality as Royal Surgeon, he could not do anything wrong, he persisted in his opinion. Poor Prince Albert betook himself a second time to the presence of his Royal Mistress, and returned with the mitigated answer that he had now leave to offending tooth extracted, if Mr. S. could guarantee that the extraction would not prevent his Royal Highness from accompanying her Majesty. The professional extractor gave his word of honor, and the operation took place; "bat," adds th grand dentist, sneering somewhat superciliously, "but the Prince roared like a town bull."

LITERATURE AT PARIS.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, August 1, 1857.

This is the dead season, saison mort, with pubbehers. The Paris press issues little of importance from June to September, except reprints of standard works. In light literature the most readable and almost the only new-work we have is "La Normandie Inconnue," a real novelty, very fresh and entertaining, although the base of it is chiefly old chronicles and legends. These are the chronicles and traditions of the Isle of Jersey, where the author of this volume. Francois Victor Hugo. partaking the exile of his father, has well spent his time in looking up the past political and social history of the island. Here he finds his unknown Normandy, and tries to connect his place of banish ment with his loved France and so in the past find himself at home again. The old chronicles are vastly improved by M. Hogo's versions, with which is mingled a pleasant running commentary of sentiments and reflections, fanciful and philosophical by turns, often witty, and always readable. By its relations with English history the curious facts in this volume give it an interest to American meaders apart from what it owes to its more purely literary qualities.

You remember the ornithological volume by the

historian Michelet, published a year or two ago. He has since turned his attention to insects, and composed a volume as the result of his observations and reflections on these lower orders, which, to jedge from a few chapters that have already appeared, surpasses in merit L'Oiseau. These chapters tell us about the ante. He writes of them, as he locked upon them, with that peculiar sympathetic faculty which is so striking and attractive a quality in his histories of men and their doings. Never were the little things so elevated and humanlomon's day to the present. Looking at them with his eyes-and by force of style he makes you so look at them-we recognize them for what they are, our fellow-creatures. We are as pained as he is to learn that the institution of Slavery exists among certain tribes of them; and are as glad to learn, eagerly fol-lowing his curious study of the fact, that the institution is altogether exceptional, peculiar to some im-perfect, degraded communities, and furnishing in its working most striking proofs of the superiority of intelligence and industry to the brute force of an idle ruling class. Again, he tells us of a war waged by a large state of little black ante against a nest of large red ante which was unnaturally brought into result of the war, which ends, amid fearful debauches of cruelty, in the entire destruction of the red people from off the face of the earth—the very children in the egg being ruthlessly slaughtered and eaten by the conquering blacks—are narrated with the same vivid spirit, and arouse the same palpitating interest, as the author's reproduction of the most stirring the author's reproduction of the most stirring scenes of the French Revolution. They move our admiration, our pity and our horror, as though they were occurrences in human history. Michelet makes no pretentions to the character of a scientific entomologist. His facts are not strikingly new, though they will be new to the general reader; but, though confirmed by and occasionally drawn from original observation, are mainly drawn from stand-ard works of special students. The novelty and use of his book is, that it presents the insects as teachers of men. The gravity of the moralizing is softened and lightened by that spirit of naïvete and amiability that seem to be inspired by the study of Michelet has desplayed all the charms, and avoided some of the extravagances, of the historian Michelet.

The last number (August 1) of the Revue des

Deuz Mondes contains an article, by Guizot, on Belgium and King Leopold in 1857. I mention it, not to give a general analysis of its contents-though its importance as the opinions of a great statesmin on a political "situation" which, just at present, is exciting unusual interest, deserves that labor—but te point out a feature of it not peculiar to the sub-ject treated. In this article M. Guizot, while treat ject treated. In this article M. Guizot, while treat-ing of Leopold and Belgium, finds or takes occasion to sing the praises of liberty—that is, of liberty as he understands it—of parliamentary government and free discussion. And so doing, he virtually attacks the actual régime of France. So do the two writers above mentiosed—one writing of the old political and social life of Jersey, the other writing about ants; so do De Tocqueville, and Thiers; and Villemain, in works published since 1852: so does nearly every writer of eminence in France, let his theme be what it may. Nor do they do this generally from political passion. The very significance of the thing is that, instead of going out of their way to seek necession, they multiply ing out of their way to seek occasion, they naturally find in their way, as thoughtful poets, philosophers, historians, occasion to protest against a system which represses thought in poetry, philosophy and history. If the protest is made in general without direct (which would sometimes be dangerous) allusion to Louis Napoleon's Government, the stronger, in one sense, is the protest. It to a curious circumstance, to say the least of it, that, in an enumently literary nation, not one writer of sufficient note to be much read now or to be remembered at all hity years hence is a friend of the present reling power. It is commonly said that the writers of a nation are the exponents of the national mind. It would be truer to say that they

are teachers of the national mind, informing it with !

tions and a spirit that come to action after their time. So considered, the curious circumstance acquires its due gravity—a gravity that will doubtless, in the case in hand, fall with a ruinous weight on the Napoleenic dynasty, though the present despet should die seen chough to frustrate the coming de-

other nation. One of these, which I announced

the beginning of it some months ago, the case of the Duke of Ragusa's Memoirs, has excited much

attention during its progress, and is just brought to a conclusion. Marshal Marmont, to be sure, is

a conclusion. Marshal Marmont, to be sure, is dend, and death generally puts an end to all earthly trials. But they have changed all that in France. The Duke left behind him, as you know, nine volumes of memoirs, which have been published by Perrotin. In the sixth volume, a charge is brought against Eugene Beauharnais of having disobeyed the direct orders of Napoleon, in reference to the evacuation, of Italy in 1813, and, by at reasonable desertion of the Emmeror at the critical period, contributed

of the Emperor at the critical period, contributed to his downfall. The Duc de Raguse supports the allegations, injurious to Beauharnais' character, mainly on the testimony of General Anthonard. Now the descendants of Eugene, inheritors of his good fame, prosecute M. Perrotin, or rather demand of the Court to force upon him the

insertion, in that same sixth volume, of number of documents farnished by the

which refute the charges put forward by the Duke. The advocates of the different parties, who are among the most eminent of the bar of Paris, be-

came for the nonce critics and reviewers, and elo-

quent critics they supposed themselves. The amount of time required to "read up" this singu-

lar case, and to look up unpublished documents, ac-counts for the prolongation of the trial, and indi-cates the extent of research on which its conduct

was founded. The Court finally decided in favor of

the plaintiffs, on the grounds that the allegations presented by Marmont are false; that the honor of fathers being the most precious parrimony of families, the children of Prince Eugene should not be denied the right of judi

gene should not be denied the right of Justicially establishing their falsity; that the right of an historian does not extend to the rash utterance of erroneous statements which are contradicted by the gravest testimony, and to founding upon such inexact assertions opinions injurious to the reputation of persons to whom the facts thus asserted are invented.

serted are imputed.

You will observe that the charges made by the Duc de Raguse have been in print these many years and during the life of Eugene, who did not see fit to proceed against the authors of them, and also that

Perrotin had already voluntarily consented to publish at the end of the ninth volume of the Memoirs a

considerable number of documents tending to resute the charges printed in the sixth volume; and hence,

perhaps, you will conclude, as I do, that this tral, if it had taken place at all, would have come to a different conclusion, had not a nephew of the calum-

niated Prince Eugene been the supreme ruler of

Ex-Celeste Mogador, now Madame the Countess de Chabrilian, just home from Australia on a visit, has also been into court complaining there of the publishers of her Memoirs, which they were stopped

from issuing at the sixth volume by the authorities.

As they were not prosecuted, however, the Countess thinks they might have gone on and published the rest; she finds it very hard that just as she was coming, in print, to the reformed portion of her days, they should have stopped, leaving the world fully

enlightened only as to her naughtinesses, which were rank and manifold; in any case, she demands an account of sales of the first five volumes, and

asks for 10,000 francs damages. The Court order

an account of sales, but do not grant the damages.

work with the following lines from a recent notice

of it by Pierre Vincard: "We beg the reeder in "advance not to be frightened at it. It is a chaste,

"serious, and truly philosophic work, preferable in "many respects to some moral treatises." "De

'la Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris," considered

in Prostducion dans in Ville de Paris," considered in its relations with the public health, morals, and municipal control, by Parent Duchntelet. The value of the new (third) edition of these volumes is much enhanced by new documents and notes, and

by a review of the state of prostitution in the prin-

cipal cities of Europe, as respects hygiene, statis-ties and municipal administration. Let thoughtful men in New-York and our other large cities read.

The terrible evils here treated of will never be

cured by good people shutting their eyes to their

logue raisonné and of discriminating, appreciative criticism, the result of great knowledge of, deep

love for, and fine taste in art.

Travelers in the same direction, of musical tastes, will find entertainment in a novel by Mr. Scudo, the

severe musical critic, entitled Sarti. The scene

and character of the story are Venetian. The abundance of musical criticism, running into essays sometimes, detracts from the interest of the story.

Labiache, reported dead in my last letter, i alive and hoping to get well at the baths of Kissinge

in Bavarie.

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the naturalist,

Thiers has just sent to press another volume of the Consulate and Empire.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO

From The Non-Orleans Pleague of Austral II.

The mails of the steamship Texas, Capt. Forbes, reached us this morning by the steamship Atlantic. Dates are to the 7th inst., from Vera Cruz; to the 3d from the capital—two weeks later.

The principal news of interest, as ever, concerns the difficulty with Spain, of which none of the papers at the capital anticipate a speedy or an amicable adjustment. The last Madrid mail, arrived the 3lst ult. with important dispatches for the Government, was

ment. The last Madrid mail, arrived the 31st ult. with important dispatches for the Government, was particularly unsatisfactory. "Spain continued," says The Extraordinary, "to exact all her original demends, and Sr. Lafragua, equally stern, refuses to yield a point of the grounds first taken—not to allow the Spanish Convention, and not to give any indomnity to the families of those assinated at San Vicente."

The same paper, doubtless to a degree in the confidence of the Government, says:

"Altogether, we cannot see that anything toward

"Altogether, we cannot see that anything toward an amicable termination of the present trouble has been arrived at by our latest dates, and the chances are all on the side of the breach being made wider by the receipt of the late instructions from the Government of Maxico by Sr. Lafragua."

The Monitor says:

he Monitor says: The Supreme Government hastened into a co

truct for the manufacture, within the shortest time possible, of a large quantity of arms, of the very best quality and character. In all the States the National Guards are putting themselves in a state of admirable efficiency. There is much enthusiasm among all clusses. We insist that the President ought to make

classes. We insist that the President ought to make a selemn levy, and thereby give public evidence of the pirit of the Republic. The opportunity is excellent to the consolidation of liberty in Mexico."

In connection with this subject, Gen. Alvarez has is-

In connection with this subject, Gen. Alvarez has issued a long address "to the enlightened people of Europe and America," in which, a pamphlet of saxty pages, but published in all papers, he reviews the whole question of the difficulty with Spain.

The address is distinguished by the author's usual vigor and force of style, and though calm in its state-

vigor and force of style, and though calm in its state-ments, is not without the evidences of feeling and pas-sion. The Extraordencry says:

"At the present time it cannot fail to be of great in-fluence in embittering the native population against the Spaniards—a circumstance that will be disastrous to the fortunes of many in the event of war. Should the next news from Spain be of an inflammatory char-acter, the convictions preduced by Gen. Alvaraz's ad-dress may drive the people of the hot country—where the Spaniards have the largest interests—at once to pollege.

linge. The papers at the capital ridicule the blea that let-

and States Vice-Consul at Maratian, and the au-truice of that port, growing out of the sale by the ter, of a vessel "beaung the American fing, on an

letters of marcuo have been sent to this country in articipation of the war with Spain.

A school difficulty has arisen between Mr. Smith,

died this week.

Let me preface the title of an extremely valuable

Yanez, but struck his flag and refused to have any further transactions with the authorities in an efficiency acity until a due apology be made. In the mean time a statement of the case is on its way to Washington. The Extraordinary adds that our Government will be forced to demand an apology.

Lower California is again in a state of revolt, and plundering is the order of the day. Otherwise, the Republic is politically at peace. The crops, however, are turning out badly, and every one looks forward to high prices. should do sent the struction preparing for him.

The next edition of the Calamities and Quarrels of Authors might be largely added to from the trials of modern French writers. I do not refer to the starvation and untimely death in bospital and by starvation and untimely death in helpital and by suicide of unappreciated, nor to the duels in the Bois de Boulegne of pugnacious scribblers, but to trials before courts of justice, in which French au-thors take more frequent part than those of any high prices.

in prices. Intelligence of instructions to Mr. Forsyth, for the

wee thrown into jail, in default of paying a fine for contempt, alleged by the Court to have been commit-ted. He was afterward released on the order of Gen. Yanez, but struck his flag and refused to have any

Intelligence of instructions to Mr. Forsyth, for the negotiation of a new treaty wish Maxico, had reached the capital and excited the liveliest interest.

The Extraordinary good authority, says:

"We learn by a letter from Washington that the first injunction of Mr. Forsyth's Government is for bim to settle forever the difficulties concerning the Tehuantepec Transit grants.

"After the disposition of the Tehuantepec matter, negotiations will be commenced for a treaty between the United States and this Government, in which it is to be hoped the Mexican Government will not neglect to arrange matter so that she may have the sale of a small amount of drafts on the United States Treasury."

Elsewhere the same paper states more distinctly the supposed purport of the forthcoming instructions.

From The Mexican Extraordinary, July 20.

From The Mexican Extraordinary, July 29.

A New Forsyth Treaty.—The most important news we have to present to-day is the announcement that instructions will soon be sent to Mr. Forsyth ment that instructions will seem be sent to Mr. Forsyth for the negotiation of a treaty with this Government. Although deficient in reliable data on which to form conclusions, we have no doubt, from the tone of the American press, that the adjustment of American claims against Mexico will form the great burden of the conclusions, we have no doubt, from the tone of the American press, that the adjustment of American claims against Mexico will form the great burden of the forthcoming instructions. The basis upon which these adjustments are to be made will form another feature, and here the main points of Mr. Forsyth's commercial treaty will no doubt be used; but as much as the United States may appire to put life and activity into the sluggish veins of Mexican commerce, we do not believe the Government of that nation will be satisfied to pay the debts of the Mexican nation and replement its national treasury, for the simple gratification which the benevolent act would afford. We believe the United States will require more. It will require guarantees for commerce, and in doing this it may seem safe in the minds of the Cabinet at Washington to require many guarantees—none, however, in their opinion that will detract from or denationalize the present territory of Mexico. We do not believe that an open proposition will be made to Mexico to buy any portion of her territory, simply for the reason that it is well known in the United States that the present government is opposed to part with the tuber) worthless territory of Lower Canfornia, or a part of her ungovernable dominions in Central America, there is no question but the United States would be found a willing purchaser.

The object of the forthcoming instructions will be to give Mexico aid in many ways: 1. By directly furnishing her funds, 2. By amicably satting with her the anneying claims that have been for years accumulating in the United States legation in this city. 3. By estationing instructions will be to give Mexico aid in many ways: 1. By directly furnishing her funds, 2. By amicably satting with her the anneying claims that have been for years accumulating in the United States legation in this city. 3. By estationing instructions who is ambitious to assist her rather than press her down and absorb her territory. Such, we believe, will be the advising of Mr. Forsyth'

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-(SPECIAL SESSION). THURSDAY, Aug. 20-Ald. CLASCY, President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT announced the object of the special ression-to take some action in relation to the Lowber Ald. BLUNT offered the following:

Whereas, Robert W. Lowber has obtained a judgment in the supreme Court or this State against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonstity of the city for the sum of \$193.55 77, upon which in execution has been issued and the property of the city levied

commonstly of the city for the sind of property of the city levied upon; and Whereas, It is fully believed that the city has a good and proper defense to make against the said claim, provided the same can be properly presented to the Court; and Whereas, Richard Busteed, esq., the Counsel to the Corporation, refuses to take any measures to relieve the city from the said judgment, and Messra Whiting and Clark have obtained an order staying the proceedings of the said planniff, with the apprehation and concurrence of the Gontroller, and intend to move the said Court for relief in the premises; now in order to move any embarrasament that may arise from any objection that may be made: that the said Whiting and Clark, not being the Attorneys or Counselors to this Corporation, therefore not saidurized by law to appear for the city in that behalf; therefore Received, That the said Whiting and Clark be and are hereby authorized and empowered to appear in the said cause for defendants, and to represent the city in the said said unit and to take such as all necessary steps in said cause to set saids said prosecution and judgment, and be left in a defense or any other step therein that they may deem it and proper, and thereaster to conduct the proceedings therein to its final termination in that or any other Appelate Coart, provided the same is no expense whatever to the city. existence or turning them away in disgust.

Future travelers to Venice should all take, as their guide to its treasures of art, a little volume by Charles Blanc, entitled "De Parls à Venice, Notes au Crayon"—From Paris to Venice, Peacil Notes. It combines the best qualities of a cata-

Ald. McSrepon moved to lay this on the table which was carried. A communication was received from Mr. Busteed, counsel to the Corporation, vindicating his action in

Ald, Wilson moved that 5,000 copies be printed. Ald, Wilson moved that 5,000 copies be printed. Ald, Turker opposed the printing of so many copies. He did not think the Counsel's communication of such importance. This Board were too extravagant in their ideas of printing. There never was so much printing ordered in document form by any previous Common Council. The Alderman west into a history of the case, and contended that the action of the Counsel to the Corporation wrong. The measure was one that should never have passed the Common Council. The Mayor refused to sign the report—was opposed to it—but had not the firmness to veto it, and allowed it to become a law by lapse of time. He the Aldermat) was willing, as one citizen, to give \$500 toward it to become a law by lapse of time. He the Alderman) was willing, as one citizen, to give \$.00 toward a reopening of this case, that the dark transactions behind it might be shown up to the public. He could not, however, see the object of printing 5,000 of the Coursel's communication, unless it was to have them wasted about the hall.

Aid. Aban's contended that the document should have a large and free completion.

have a large and free circulation. He saw statements in one of the papers, but who knew whether they were true. He would not believe the Controller more than he would any other man. Mr. Flags, in his opinion, was an "old humbug," and seldem right in his opinions; yet he set up his opinion against that of the Counsel to the Corporation. Ald. A. hoped the 5,000 copies would be printed, and they were ordered by a

cepies would be printed, and they were ordered by a vote of 10 to 3.

Ald, McSranos effered a preamble on the judgment obtained, and resolutions that the Counsei to the Corporation institute such proceedings as may be necessary to enforce the payment of the said judgment and execution by the Controller; that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and empowered, in case te shall deem the same expedient, to enter into a stipulation or agreement with the plaintiff in the said case or his attorney, and the Sheriff, for the relief of the personal property of the city from the levy already made, or which might be made by virtue of the execution issued upon the said judgment, without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff therein, and for the levy of the same upon and sale of the said real estate of the said Mayor, Alderment and Commonalty. Resolved, That the Connect to the Corporation appear and defend the rights or the Mayor Alderment and Commonalty in any action or proceeding touching or concerning the said judgment.

Aid. Turker opposed this resolution; it was, in his opinion, a measure in favor of Mr. Lowber, and detrimental to the interests of the city. He recommended the adoption of Ald. Flunt's resolutions instead.

Ald. Coulter spoke in favor of Ald. McSpedon's resolution and in vindication of the proceedings had thus far in this case.

resolution and in vindication of the proceedings had thus far in this case.

Aid. McSrgdon said a number of the members had met and decided that the course proposed in the resolution was the best for the benefit of the city, and he strongly advocated its passage, and spoke against the action taken by the Controller. Mr. Flagg's action, he contended, was detrimental to the city sinterests and unbusiness-like, as the Corporation financier. The resolution he offered would cover the difficulty of the case.

difficulty of the case.

Ald. BLUNT could see no way of making the change from personal to real estate as provided in the resolution; and opposed the paper for the purpose of having an investigation to show up the regues and theres about the Park.

The resolution was finally adopted, and the Board

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, heid in the City Library Wednesday at 12 m., present, President Clasey, Commissioner Miller, Drs. Thompson and Rockwell, Walter F. Conchin, Secretary, the following business was transacted:

Bark Albertine, from Havans, arrived Aug. 18, with sugar, a para and tebecco, was ordered to 20 days' quarantine, and the

charge cargo.
The following year els were similarly disposed of: "enembershind claims, and with the sanction of a per"con claiming to be owner, whose mand does not
"som claiming to be owner, whose mand does not
"support on the vessel's paper- as such."

The Vice Concur entered his protect, and for this set and completined of user same on the new Be very

Masison street, between Roosevelt and Pearls. A pose of stagmant water is constantly sending forth noisome effluvia to such an extent that it is extremely permicious to the health of the surrounding neighborhood. On motion of Dr. Miller, the subject was referred to the City Inspector. The Board thon adjourned.

The Health Commissioners met at the City Hall at

12 o'clock yesterday.

Dr. Reep of Illinois handed in a communication on Dr. Renn of Illinois handed in a communication on the subject of unwholesome meat. He thinks that a large amount of the fiesh of animals which has been subject to "milk sickness" is sold in our markets, causing a disease resembling cholera morbus, or atting as a slow poison, undermining the constitutions of these who consume it. He sake that the subject be scientifically investigated. The matter was referred to the Resident Physician and the President of the Board of Councilmen. The Doctor stated verbally that he wished pecuniary aid from the city to pursue the investigation.

that he wished pecuniary aid from the city to pursue
the investigation.

The rehooner Volante, from St. Thomas, was ordered
to discharge at Quarantine. Her captain was very
importunate to have her allowed to proceed, urging
that St. Thomas was perfectly healthy, although it is
known to be the most dangerous port this season.

Schooter Allen B. Terry, from Porto Cabello, went
to New-Haven to avoid quarantine, but has returned.
She will be allowed to proceed on Saturday, if all remain well.

nsin well.
Dr. Thompson reported that the back Oakland, from Dr. Thompsos reported that the back Oakland, from Havana, which arrived three or four weeks ago, and discharged at Quarantine, had had another case of yellow fever onboard. While she was discharging, her mate and two of the stevedores sickened of yellow fever, and were sent to the Hospital. Some three or four days ago the Board recommended that she be allowed to proceed on Saturday next, but since then another stevedore has sickened, and been taken to the Hospital. Ordered that she be further detained, at the discretion of the Health Officer.

The stevedore is convaisseent, and is now the only yellow fever patient in the Hospital. There has been no imported case during the past four weeks.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

POLICE Expinsis ron 1858. On the 1st of June, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police made requisition on the Common Conneil of Brooklyn fo a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the Police of Brooklyn for the ensuing year. The appor tionment was referred to the Joint Committee of Board of Aldemen and Supervisors, who reported to the Joint Board on the 27th of July. The apportionent made by this Committee was as follows:

ATTEMPT ATTEMPT OF THE PARTY OF	20200200
For one Commisseer, 85 per day, 500 days	32,400
For proportion of Treasurer's salary	750
Por proportion of the second section dentity as less	750
For proportion of General Superintendent's salary	
For one Deputy Seperintendent	2,000
For one Surgeon, \$1,500; one Clerk, \$1,600	2,500
For proportion of thief Clerk's salary	590
Fer proportion of Chief Clark a salely	
For six Inspectors or Captains, \$1,200	7,279
E . 04 Careagnta (2000)	21,600
For 24 Seriestics, Marine Co. Station II	6,000
	Diran.
General Office.	
For prepartion of mit	
For properties of detioners 4 000 1,000	
For proportion of fiel 150 . 45	
For proportion of iguts 600 150	
400 1 950	
ler proportion of fatures 400 1 250	-2.695

The consideration of the above statement was land on the table by the Joint Board without action, in consequence of the matter requiring the action of the Common Counci in reference to fixing the number of patrolmen and deormen for the city.

The following revised statement has been prepared as the amount necessary for the support of the Police, and reduces the expenses of that department \$4,201-31.

Observe of the Metropolitan Police District, 3

A. 211 31.

OPTICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

No 22 White street, New York. Aug. 5, 1897

To the Joint Board of Alderson and Supervisors of the City of Freeklyn:
The undersignal, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York, respectfully submit to the District of the State of New York, respectfully submit to the light Board of Alderson and Supervisors of the City of Brooklyn, a revision of the estimate furnished, on the first of June last, of the sums of money which the said Commissioners do espection as requisite and needful to be raised by the City of Brooklyn to definy the expenses of the Police within the said city for the next fixed lyes. eity for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,

JAMES W. NYE.

Apportionment of money made by the Commission of Police in pursuance of sec. 26 of the act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," &c., to be raised by the City of Brooklyn to defray &c., to be raised by the City of Brooklyn the expenses of Police within the said city: Pay of Deputy Superintendent.
Pay of 36 Sergeants, \$400.
Pay of 186 Patrolineu, \$400.
Pay of 15 Doormen, \$700.
Pay of 1 Surgeon.
Pay of 1 Surgeon.
Pay of 6 Inspectors and Captains, \$1,200.
Proportion of General Expenses.
Amount of deficiency for 1857, as shown by statement annexed. 45.561 18

WM B. LEWIS, S DAVID LINDSAY Kew-York, Aug. 7, 1857. JAMES B. STEEL Statement of General Espense:	
Rept of General Office	\$2,500
Fuel and light	500
Four Commissioners 200 days at \$8	6,400
Treasurer	3,000
General Superistendent	3,000
Chief Clerk	2,009
Six Clerks, \$1,000 each	6,000
Centingent expenses, stationery, &c	3,000
Total	\$20,400
West Vert County	\$20,478 60

County Towns of Kings 255 445
Westchester County
Richmond County.

1,503 95 355 32

Total. \$122,757 56

Balance of police fund in the Treasury of the City of
Erocklyn to 24th April, 1857. \$63,190 32

Belance. \$643,561 18

Apportionment of General Expenses for Kings County for the
present year: \$2,555 26

Towns of Kings County. \$2,255 20

2,702.09 Total \$2,708 09

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-A young girl of respectable appearance and dress attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday noon by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat Transit, as it was about the middle of the river. The boat was immediately stopped, and efforts made to rescue her by the hands on board the boat. Small boats were issueched, but before they arrived she was rescued by two seamen employed on a schooner, which was passing at the time. She was her friends. She was supposed to have been laboring under partial insanity induced by some love affair.

ATTEMPTED RAPE UPON A YOUNG GIRL .- Yesterday afternoon a man named James Sullivan was arrested by Officer Schneider, on a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon a German girl 8 years of age, amed Barban Butts, whose mother resides in South Sixth street. The girl states that Sullivan induced her to go up into the Eighteenth Ward, and while passing through a piece of corn he seized hold of and threw her upon the ground, and attempted to outrage her person. The screams of the girl attracted the attention of two men working in a ropewalk, who hastened to the spot and detained Sullivan until the arrival of the officer. Justice Feeks committed accused for examination to-day.

TAKEN SICK IN THE STREET.-Isaac L. Boyd, residing at No. 124 Greenwich avenue, New-York, was taken with cramps yesterday afternoon in Fulton street, and conveyed to the drug store of R. J. Davis, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, by Officers Brown and Soliday of the First Precinct. He was then taken to the Hospital.

Laying Waren Pipes .- Workmen have commun a el excavating in North Seventh street for the purpose of putting down mains for the introduction of water into

Inquest - James Crawford died at the City Hospital on Wednesday vight, of injuries received at Ferd's dock on Wednesday of out week. He was ca-

gaged in raising a bundle of slate by means of a fell, when the bundle of date letached an iron shutter on the bullding, which, fading to the ground, strack decreased on the head, and injured him so severely that he was taken to his residence in Jay street near Tillary. He partially recoveredfrom the effect of the injury, and on Tuesday evening want out, when a relapse was occasioned, and he sank rapidly. He was taken to the Hospital on Wednesday, where he died that evening. A verdict was rendered of death by compression of the brain. Deceased was a laborer, and leaves a wife and one child.

Jacob Corse, a negro, died suddenly yesterday, morning in Tillary street, near Bridge. He was about 80 years of age, and died of general debility. gaged in rasing a bundle of slate by means of a fall, when the bundle of slate intached an iron shotter on

DEDICATION -On Sunday the new Catholic Church just creeted in Jamsica will be dedicated by the Bishop of Brooklyn. The ceremony will begin at 101 a. m. The care will ran from Bedford at 9; a. m., re-

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL .- The following vessels arrived at Old Quarantine anchorage on Thursday from sickly ports, and were detained for observation. Some of them will be allowed to come up the to city in a few days, and others, in all probability, be sent down to the lower bay:

Brig J. Achin, Lovejoy, 14 days from Cap: Hayti, with logwood. Brig Bellflower, Duell, 25 days from Matanzas, with

Brig Iza, Williams, 14 days from Gonaives, with logwood and mahogany. The mate of the Iza was sent to the Seaman's Retreat, with Chagres fever. All of the crew had been sick with the same disease.

his vessel went from Aspinwall to Gonaives.

Bark Joseph Fish, T. Phillips, 10 days from Carde-Bark Joseph Fied, T. Philips, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar and melasses.
Brig John Stevens, J. P. Conner, 16 days from Trinilad de Cuba, with sugar.
Schooner Ponce, Gaskell, 57 days from Rio Grande, hides, hair and horns.
Schooner M. A. Johnson, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses.

molesses.
Schooner A. T. Terry, Bright, 17 days from Porto Cabello, with hides. Brig Restouradeur, Johnson, 14 days from Humacoa, with sugar.

WHAT THE CAPTAINS SAY .- The captains of these vessels report that the yellow fever still hangs on in the West Indies, but is not so violent in its ravages as it was. There is also a vest difference at times in its virulence." When a good, strong, sea breeze is blowing, the yellow fever cases abate; and these winds coatinue sometimes for a week or ten days; but when the land breeze prevails, the disease is worse, and spreads rapidly. Crews of vessels are very apt to take the fever by particles of the waste cargo of sugar, or the like, becoming ground under foot on the decks, and blown about by the wind. The general impression in the Islands is, that yellow fever can be carried in a person's clothing as readily as small-pox. Captains are to be met with who have had the fever two or three times they say, and escaped; but these mon, being accustomed to the Southern voyages, know how to treat the disease on its first appearance.

Tough YARS.-The captain of one of the vessels from St. Thomas, now lying at Quarantine, was heard to remark that there was no yellow fever in that Island; and when asked to explain said, the disease had killed off all that was susceptible to it, and all it could fasten upon; the remainder were fever proof; hence, Yellow Jack had no material to work with. Suguine's Point.-The Quarantine Commissioners

will still endeavor to protect the Hospital buildings at Seguine's Point, pending the result of their communication with the State officers. In a few days, the Governor and other officials will visit the locality to inform themselves, by personal inspection, of the completeness of the work. It is said the only valid obje that can be urged against the temporary liospitals, and this objection has been recently started, is that the proposition on the part of the Quarantine Commissioners is that the doctors house shall be outside the walls of the Quarantine inclosure. The house selected for the Doctor is about a quarter of a mile off from the hospitals, and easy of access by a good road at all times. The Quarantine Commissioners were aware that the law required a residence for the Doctor inside, but for expediency, for the short time yellow fever might be supposed to remain with us this sonson, if it prevailed at all, and having been put back in the work, they felt it their duty to finish the Hospital buildings, and provide for the Doctor as well as they could. Their ground is selected, and plans in course of discussion, and partially completed, to build the Doctor a handsome residence at the ground. When the Quarantins Commissioners turned over the buildings to the Commissioners for the prounds, and make such afterations and improvements as they sawfit. This did not suit this objection has been recently started, is that the propenter upon the grounds, and make such afterations and improvements as they saw fit. This did not suit the latter body. It would seem that of whatever they have to do with, they must have the entire control. As has before been intimated, the Commissioners of Emigration want the old Quarantine for an emigract depot, and hence they would rather it be not disturbed until they are ready to nounce upon it.

There is no doubt that the Quarantine Commis siners are acting for the best interests of the commu-nity. If it were otherwise to cite an instance, why would one of these very Commissioners be so conscien-tions, for it can be no other motive that actuates him, in saying that Quarantine shall not be located at Coney Island (and thereby, in all likelihood, build up videges and settlements all around it, as old Quarantine has done), when that same Commissioner owes acres in the vicinity. It would not be consistent, if he were working for his own ends.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE ON THE ALERT,-The Quarantine Commissioners have commenced to look about for a suitable place to locate a permanent Quar antine. The Dry Romer Shoal has been talked of. This lies quite near Sandy Hook, but the situation is This lies quite near Sandy Hook, but the situation is very exposed, and they would hardly be able to put up structures there on that account. The West Bank has been named, but this is considerably nearer Naw-York than Seguine's Point, consequently dangarous, and there would not be sufficient depth of water. At the point some distance south of Seguine's would be a good place for Quarratine, but that is in Jersey waters. It is not generally known that a long reach of the extreme south-easterly end of Staten Island was received in a treaty as belonging to New-Jersey. This line strikes off toward Sandy Hook and takes in another shoul which would make an eligible Quarantine. The Commissioners give up all hope of getting Sandy Hook, and seem to be unanimous as to pitching upon Orchard Shoal. Orchard Shoal is four miles north of Seguine's Point. The Jerseymen want to keep Quarantine where it is at Tompkinsville. If they find Orchard Shoal is made a pernanent Quarantine, or that such is the Commissioners and the such is the Commissioners and the such is the Commissioners of the such that the commissioners are such as the commissioners of the such that the such The Jerseymen want to keep Quarantine where at at Tompkinsville. If they find Orehard Shoul is made a permanent Quarantine, or that such is the Commissioners' intention, no doubt they will offer Sandy Hook for that purpose. This Shoul is in 14 to 17 feet of water at its dip into the sea, and 7½ feet itself covered at low water mark; so that blocks could be sunk and a pier run in to the main land, which is about two miles away and a substantial structure erected for warehouses, and yellow fever cases, in connection with the present buildings at Seguine's Point. Orchard Shoul is nearer the main ship channel and more convenient for vessels to discharge their cargoes than Seguine's Point. The pier running to the land would cause earth to wash beside it, and by and by they would have made-lard in abundance. Seguine's Point Hospitale could be reserved for other discases than yellow lever. It was always the intention of the Commissioners to have a steambout running to the Point for Quarantine purposes. The Commissioners have no Quarantine purposes. The Commissioners have no den of selecting Coney Island and as far as they have or ked for a permanent location Orchard Shoul, in New-York waters—on the shores of Staten Island— seems to meet their approbation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Aug. 23-Before Judge HOFFMAN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 22—Before Judge
HOFFMAN.
DECISIONS.

Jones agt. The Veluntary Association Company.
HOFFMAN, J.—I understand the rule to be, that where a case is tried without a Jury, and the Justice makes a cecision on the act of 1837 as to costs, and the judgment is extered accordingly, that act governs the adjustment.
We have also held that when a verduct was taken for the plaintiff, in a fixed sum, and a bill of exceptions allowed, and the verdict sustained and judgment entered, the costs are to be so justed according to the law at the date of the verdict.
But in this case, the werdelt was taken for the plaintiff for the sum element, by direction of the Court and with consent of the parties, subject to the opinion of the Court at Govern! Term, judgment there to be entered.
The maximent has been entered for the plaintiff and the amount adjusted by the parties. The act of 1607 must govern the adjustment.
A heperty Brewn sat. Frederick Richardson and suother.
When an undertaken uncludes, under the 3540 section of the Code, as well security for the cases under the 354 section as for the debt adjudged under the 356th section; the surfices should justify in abuse the amount of the aggregate sum of debt and costs under the about of the aggregate sum of debt and costs under the about of the aggregate sum of debt and costs under the about of the aggregate.

surriles should justify in double the amount of the aggregate sum of debt and costs under the hist section. The order of Justice Rossouth of the 20th July, 1037, not having been complied with by the payment of the Sherin's gree, impaced me a condition of subset of use operations, held

that the undertaking and according gid not effect a stay. The appeal was not perfected. Haid also, that leave to accord or file another undertaking being a matter of favor, it small not be granted without comprises with such order of the 25th July. The adjustment of the Clerk of such few was therespon by consent reasses, and the amount liquidated. Ordered, that he amy sattled be deposited in the life and Trust Company, to shide the appeal from such order of the 25th July; and upon the same being done, that the further undertaking be filed, and the appeal be deemed perfected.

McKewan act. Christaker.

On an application for liberty to issue an exception to a subgrown the same being done, that the further undertaking be filed, and then upon the face of the paper.

Held that the anticrety extended to cause even of this character, and that the plaintiff must recort to an action as the judgment, when the validity of the discharge could be kevestigated.

Motion denied.

Pursy agt. Foster.

It is well settled that an answer must be directed to be complaint and its allegations and not to the keans of a bill of carefficials.

It is well settled that an and not to the items of a bill of particulars. But the proper mode of objecting to it is by de-murer, not by a notion to strike the answer out. Leavett agt. Howell, 2 Code Rep. 33.

Attils J. Holeman agt. Joseph H. Nines and Henry Linearity and the property of the property SUPPEME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-August 21.-Before

Michael J. Gilbooly agt. Joseph J. P. Del Vecchio UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE-ADG. P.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—And P.—Refore G. W. Morrow.

MORE CIGAR SHUGGLING.

Upon the complaint of Thomas J. Brown, Inspector of Cutors, Commissioner Motton lested a warned for the arrest of G. F. Enert's and tharies Andre, changed with attempting to pass at the Custom House a false invoice of Ph. 600 scrars, shipped at Bremen in the Athena for this port. They were subsequently arrested.

Before C. W. Newvan.

The examination was commenced to-day in the case of John A. Inwelle, store, arrested on the complaint of Wan.

H. Doyle, No. 42 Brosene street for having, on the Itile day of August, passed and uttered with intent to defraud the mid William H. Doyle, a counterfeit quarter doilar. The camination was rather lengthy, but, at 10 "falsest" to pass this coin was established, the Commissioner, on a character for versuity and bonesty being given by competent and reliable witnesser or the accused, dismissed the compidant and discharged the prisence. Br. L. C. Newman, of the U. S. District Atlorpoy's office appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edward F. Travis or the delense.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. -Aug. 20. - Before Judg

David Wood agt. Martin Waters, -- Motion for an or der directing security for costs to be filed, granted.

Herjamin Moore agt. August Teby and Wife.—Mo-

w. Malpin agt. John Garvey.-Attachment op Francis Cattenet, &c., agt. Albert Granger.-Motion Geo. Pearco agt. Nathl. A. Bishop.—Motion granted. Horace B. Tuthill agt. John D. Wulliamson.—Mo-

David S. Mills agt. The Enterprise Insurance Co.

David S. Mills agt. The Enterprise Insurance Co.—Referred to Greene C. Brusson, seq.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Ang. 20.—Before Justices Consort.v and Bnownstal.

At the usual hour for opening the Court this morning, Justice Osborn entered the Court room, but was compelled econstict to leave, being yet too ill to proceed to any business. Justice Connolly held the business of the Court was connelled econstice Connolly held the business of the Court was connelled econstice to reduce the court of sending to the "rural districts" for Justice Brownell. Precisely at the moment, our reporter returned to the Tounds, but found no Court yet organized, or any immediate prospects of one. A vague report was in circulation that Justice Brownell could not be had, as he had gone, in propria persons, to witness a boat race at Weshawken. Efforts wormed to secure some one of the other Police magistrates of the City, but in answer to every effort the reply was brought back, that either duty, sickness or pleasure forbade the realisation of sending in the way of the organization of this Court. Davisen was reported sick, and unable to come; Vandream was doing duty at Jederson Market; Weish was said to be in the Leader office; Wood was empaced in duty, and Breanan had retired to Long branch. In this way "hope deferred" continued to "make the heart sick" till fully 12 o'clock, when an eminous movement through the crowd collected around the door forestadowed the approach of a "coming event." The first figure visible through the opening moditude was that of Justice Connolly. But a "greater than he" was in close pursuit, it was no less a terror than Justice Brownell, who, having heard "from the Tombs a doleful cound," hastened from the Weekswhen boat race to adjudicate upon the graver question whether two or three scores of long-sudding by bendage," or he allowed once more to enjoy the plortoon light of "virtional Benty." As a consequence of so extraordinary an event, the Court inwed the special confidered times during the past it days, s

Refuse.

Jane Hughes an old offender, was charged with testing, on the 17th of August, a piece of meelin, valued at \$4, rest the August as Sixth avenue. Jane was seen to appropriate the meelin, the was convicted, and, being a ripe

Thomas Richards was brought to the bar for stealing on the 18th of August, a piece of woolen and cotten delty, valued at \$20, from Wun Piersen, No. 299 Greenwich street. Accused was found in the possession of the property. He was cound guilty and sent to the Pentien things for 36 days.

Jemes Carr was charged with stealing, on the 18th of August, two flanned shirts and a pair of everalls, of the value of \$5.50, the property of David Clone, on the complaint of Robert J. Hardy, No. 72 Cherry street. The accused was seized in the set of committing the larreny, and the goods taken from him. Convicted, and sent to the Pentientiery for 2 months.

Michael Delber, arraigned for keeping a disorderly house as No. 557 Greenwich street, on the complaint of Cornelius Burdick, of the Third Precinct Police, was acquitted. The testimony exhibited the complaining policoman in this case in a rather disreputable light.

Isabella Blythe, Catharine Murray and Mary Ann Hunn were arraigned for stealing, on the 20th of August, a hat

this Court.

Abe Gates, colored, was arraigned for assault and battery, on the lith of August on Marin George, colered, No. 217 Pearl street, Brooklym. The assault consisted in striking the complainant with a cotton-hook and cutting his lip. Convicted and fined \$25.

The complaint against Thomas Ditmas for assault and lattery on Henry W. Cole of the Ninth Ward Police, was withdrawn.

The complaint against Thomas Ditmes for assents and battery on Henry W. Cele of the Ninth Ward Police, was withdrawn.

Char. O'Brien, Thomas Hogan, Joseph Barchahant, Patrick Clancy, John Welsh, Chas. Hill, Mary Murray, Wan. Williams and James Gailaghan, arraigned for assent and battery, were discharged, no witnesses appearing.

John Donahue, John Manning and Joseph Forris, arraigned for petit increny, were also discharged from non-attendance of witnesses.

Michael Lawrence was arraigned for assault and bettery, on the 16th of August, on Elisha Stocane, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, by beating and alching complainant, and shamefully maitresting him in the discharge of his official duty. Defendant was convicted, and send to the Pententiary for two months.

Jeremish Lamman was arraigned for an indecent assault in Washington Parade-Ground, on the 17th of August, on Joseph P. Beell, of the Feltenth Ward Police.

The accused was convicted, with a reprinand from Justice Connolly for his extraordinary brothina, and sentenced to the Pententiary for three menths.

James Hogan and William Conroy were arraigned for straing, on the 19th of August, ciothing valued at \$16, on the complaint of Arch Udall, from the sloop Blohard Udall. The defendants were found in the cable of the sloop, from which the property was missed. Convicted, and sent to the Pententiary for two months each.

The case of Jane Walters. Mary Coyle and Frank Coyle, charged with assault and battery, were put over to Saturday next; that of Maria Brown, for larceny, was put over to Aug. 20.

Patrick Kelly was arraigned for assault and battery.

many react Thursday, and that of John Kitner, for intermy, over to Aug. 25.

Pathick Kelly was arraigned for assault and battery, on the 18th of August, on Jeseph M. O'Connor, No. 45 Christopher street. This was abown to have been an agravated assect, it to endsting in beating the completionant several times and "fearing his ciothes oft." Defendant was convicted as inc d \$25, beside being sentenced to the City Prison for 39 days. Michael McCinity was charged with assault and battery, on the 18th of August, on Eurard Waheling. No. 168 Folton street. Found guilty and sent to the Penticentlary for these months.

Silene Hunt was charged with the larceny, on the tith of August, of a pair of nantalcons, shirt and breast pin valued at \$12, from Francis Currey, No. 126 Grand street. The accused plended guilty and was sentenced to the Penissationy

lith of August, of a pair of mulascent, sont a speed. The accused pleaded guilty and was aestenced to the Feminatary for two months.

Catharine McCne, an old thief, was arraigned for stealing on the 17th of August, a piece of calico, valued at \$3, stealing on the 17th of August, a piece of calico, valued at \$3, stealing on the 17th of August, a piece of calico, valued at \$3, stealing on the 17th of August, a piece of calico, valued at \$3, stealing on the Feminettery for 6 mouths.

Joanna Doyle was arraigned for stealing, on the 17th of August, 2 pieces of figured mostin delains, valued at \$15, from Solomon Wetherman, No. 113 Liberty street. Foundarily, and sent to the Penitentiary for 5 mouths, guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for 5 mouths.

Peter Murphy was charged with stealing, on the 17th of August, a marriagned for assault and battery, was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for four mouths.

Peter Murphy was charged with stealing, on the 17th of August, a quantity of lead, worth 25 cents, from James Herron, No. 537 Fourth street. Convicted and sent to the City Prison for ten days.

Thomas Keeles was arraigned for stealing, on the 15 yrue, No. 180 Grand street. Keeles was convicted, and sout to the City Prison for ten days.

There were 47 prison cases set down for trial to-day, and 22 ball cases, but the remainder of those triod were marked with no special interest. Adjourned to 9 o'clock Satorday noorning.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday afternoon, a

herre attached to a wagon ran away, and the driver, Louis Bloam, of No. 127 Crosby street, was thrown out and seriously injured. He was conveyed home by Officer Thompson, of the Sixteenth Predict.